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Historical Notes and Queries.

LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES.

The following list of the counties of Virginia, with the dates of their creation and the names of the counties from which they were created, when not among the original shires, was prepared by Mr. R. S. Thomas, of Smithfield, Va. Mr. Thomas' interesting and valuable contribution on the "Old Brick Church at Smithfield," which was published in Vol. XI of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society (New Series), a paper which was read at the annual meeting held December 21-22, 1891, will be recalled by many of our readers:

Accomack in 1672, from Northampton.
Albemarle in 1744, from Goochland.
Alleghany in 1822, from Bath, Monroe and Botetourt.
Amelia in 1734, from Prince George.
Amherst in 1761, from Albemarle.
Augusta in 1738, from Orange.
Bath in 1790, from Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier.
Bedford in 1753, from Lunenburg.
Berkeley in 1772, from Frederick.
Botetourt in 1769, from Augusta.
Brooke in 1796, from Ohio.
Brunswick in 1720, from Surry and Isle of Wight.
Buckingham in 1761, from Albemarle.
Braxton in 1836, from Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas.
Cabell in 1809, from Kanawha.
Campbell in 1781, from Bedford.
Caroline in 1727, from Essex, King and Queen and King William.
Charles City in 1764, from Lunenburg.
Chesterfield in 1748, from Henrico.
Culpeper in 1748, from Orange.
Clarke in 1836, from Frederick.
Carroll in 1842, from Grayson.
Dinwiddie in 1752, from Prince George.
Elizabeth City in 1634, original Shire.
Essex in 1692, from Rappahannock (old).
Fairfax in 1742, from Prince William.
Fauquier in 1759, from Prince William.
Fayette in 1831, from Logan, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Kanawha.
Floyd in 1831, from Montgomery.
Fluvanna in 1777, from Albemarle.
Franklin in 1785, from Bedford and Henry.

Frederick in 1738, from Orange.
Giles in 1806, from Montgomery, Tazewell and Monroe.
Gloucester in 1652, from ———.
Goochland in 1727, from Henrico.
Grayson in 1792, from Wythe.
Greenbrier in 1777, from Botetourt and Montgomery.
Greensville in 1780, from Brunswick.
Greene in 1838, from Orange.
Halifax in 1752, from Lunenburg.
Hampshire in 1753, from Augusta and Frederick.
Hanover in 1720, from New Kent.
Hardy in 1785, from Hampshire.
Harrison in 1784, from Monongalia.
Henrico in 1634, original Shire.
Henry in 1776, from Pittsylvania.
Isle of Wight in 1637, from Shire (Warrasquoycke).
Jackson in 1831, from Mason, Kanawha and Wood.
James City in 1634, original Shire.
Jefferson in 1801, from Berkeley.
Kanawha in 1788, from Greenbrier and Montgomery.
King George in 1720, from Richmond.
King William in 1701, from King & Queen.
King & Queen in 1691, from New Kent.
Lancaster in 1652, from ———
Lee in 1792, from Russell.
Lewis in 1816, from Harrison.
Logan in 1824, from Giles, Cabell, Tazewell, and Kanawha.
Loudoun in 1757, from Fairfax.
Louisa in 1742, from Hanover.
Lunenburg in 1746, from Brunswick.
Madison in 1792, from Culpeper.
Mason in 1804, from Kanawha.
Mathews in 1790, from Gloucester.
Mecklenburg in 1764, from Lunenburg.
Middlesex in 1675, from Lancaster.
Monongalia in 1676, from West Augusta.
Monroe in 1798, from Greenbrier and Botetourt.
Montgomery in 1776, from Fincastle, divided into Kentucky, Washington, and Montgomery.
Morgan in 1820, from Berkeley and Hampshire.
Marshall in 1835, from Ohio.
Marion in 1842, from Monongalia and Harrison.
Mercer in 1837, from Giles and Tazewell.
Nansemond in 1645, from Upper Norfolk.
Nelson in 1807, from Amherst.

New Kent in 1654, from York.
Nicholas in 1818, from Kanawha, Greenbrier, and Randolph.
Norfolk County in 1691, from Lower Norfolk.
Northampton in 1643, from the original Shire of Accawmacke.
Northumberland in 1648, from Chicawane.
Nottoway in 1788, from Amelia.
Ohio in 1776, from West Augusta.
Orange in 1734, from Spotsylvania.
Page in 1831, from Shenandoah and Rockingham.
Patrick in 1790, from Henry.
Pendleton in 1787, from Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham.
Pittsylvania in 1766, from Halifax.
Pocahontas in 1821, from Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph.
Powhatan in 1777, from Cumberland.
Preston in 1818, from Monongalia.
Princess Anne in 1691, from Lower Norfolk.
Prince Edward in 1753, from Amelia.
Prince George in 1702, from Charles City.
Prince William in 1730, from Stafford and King George.
Pulaski in 1839, from Montgomery and Wythe.
Randolph in 1786, from Harrison.
Richmond in 1692, from Rappahannock.
Rockbridge in 1777, from Augusta and Botetourt.
Rockingham in 1779, from Augusta.
Russell in 1786, from Washington.
Rappahannock in 1833, from Culpeper.
Roanoke in 1838, from Botetourt.
Scott in 1814, from Lee, Russell, and Washington.
Shenandoah in 1772, changed from Dunmore.
Southampton in 1748, from Isle of Wight.
Spotsylvania in 1720, from Essex.
Stafford in 1675, from Westmoreland.
Surry in 1852 (1652), from ———.
Sussex in 1753, from Sussex.
Smyth in 1632, from Washington and Wythe.
Tazewell in 1799, from Russell and Washington.
Tyler in 1814, from Ohio.
Warwick in 1634, original Shire.
Washington in 1796, from Fincastle.
Westmoreland in 1683.
Wood in 1798, from Harrison.
Wythe in 1789, from Montgomery.
York in 1634, original Shire.
Richmond City 1742, incorporated in 1782.

Fredericksburg, incorporated in 1727.
 Petersburg, incorporated in ——.
 Lynchburg, incorporated in 1785.
 Norfolk Borough, in 1736.
 Staunton, incorporated in 1761.
 Winchester, incorporated in 1752.
 Warren in 1836, from Shenandoah and Frederick.
 Wayne in 1842, from Cabell.
 Williamsburg in 1669, directed to be built.

THANKS IN GENERAL ORDERS TO THE RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS,
 WAR OF 1812.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1894.

Editor of Virginia Magazine of History, &c.

Sir,—I found to-day in one of General Wilkinson's Orderly Books belonging to the files of the Adjutant Inspector General's office the enclosed General Order about the Virginia troops in the War of 1812. I consider it a very remarkable document, and it is certainly without a parallel in the military orders of this or any other country.

Respectfully,

A. C. QUISENBERRY.

HEADQUARTERS, MALONE, 29th December, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Booker and the Richmond Volunteers have leave to return to the capital of Virginia, from whence they marched in August last to assert the cause of their country in the North. Major General Wilkinson wishes he possessed power to do justice to the merits of this Patriotic band, and to reward them for their services and sufferings; but this belongs to their country, which best understands how to estimate their worth, and to remunerate them for their sacrifices. With the General it only remains to thank them, which he does with all his heart, for the readiness with which they have performed every duty required of them, and the patience and fortitude they have manifested under the hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life whilst in campaign. He hopes the names of this body of free citizens who voluntarily abandoned their houses, their homes, their friends and their families, to offer their lives to the service of their country, may never be forgotten; and to give to his wishes the fullest effect of this frail record, he submits the following roll to the army and the country, comprehending the names of those who composed this company, which he flatters will never be thought of but with respect :

Captain Richard Booker.	John Golden,
1st. Lieut. J. W. Ellis.	H. Gentry,
2d. Lieut. Benj'n Hazlegrove.	Jas. Ganes (Gaines (?)).
Ensign Robt. Kennedy.	Wm. Hodge,
Sergeant Geo. Nicolson.	Thos. Herbert,
" Chris. Branch.	John Hanes (Haines (?)),
" Wm. B. Page.	Wm. Herbert,
" Sam'l Shepherd.	W. Hines,
Corporal John Estill.	J. Hipkins,
" Reuben Turner.	L. Hipkins,
" Chas. Jones.	B. Johnson,
" Wm. Giles.	Wm. Jarvis,
	Thos. King,
	L. Minor,
	J. Moody,
	P. Moore,
	C. G. Maginnis,
	P. Nickson (Nixon (?)).
	G. Norwood,
	A. Perry,
	Wm. H. Perry,
	J. Perry,
	Wm. N. Perry,
	J. C. Page,
	J. Pickett,
	R. Roper,
	D. Reat,
	J. A. Russell,
	John Ross,
	Grif. Truly,
	Seaton Taylor,
	George Webb,
	F. Kuhn,
	— Haws.

PRIVATES:

Peter Alley,
 Andrew Adkins,
 Wm. F. Burton,
 John Bullard,
 P. B. Bell,
 Geo. Brichard,
 R. T. Booker,
 Geo. Compton,
 P. P. Courtney,
 Richard Crouch,
 Robt. Conner,
 W. H. Curtin,
 John Conner,
 J. P. Carter,
 Jas. Cooke,
 F. Dearing,
 Rich'd Elam,
 J. T. Fleming,
 Robt. French,

Captain Booker, in making the next muster will strike off the officers and men at the time most convenient to them within the period of their engagement; and in making up his abstracts for pay he will allow the usual milage to those actually discharged at this place; all others to continue enrolled until discharged at Richmond, whence they marched.

* * * * *

J. WILKINSON.

The following general order, which Mr. Quisenberry also sends, will will be read with hardly less interest:

War Dep't, Adj't & Insp. Genl's Records, Vol. 495.

HEADQUARTERS, NORFOLK, May 8, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Major-General has found among the troops comprising the requisitions from Virginia, sundry individuals (from the highest regimental grade to the private in the ranks) whose duty as Representatives requires their presence in Richmond at the meeting of the Legislature on the — inst. Honorable as are the duties of the civil appointment, scruples are entertained of asking furloughs to fulfil them. To remove such, the General permits the Representatives, of whatever grade in the Army, to retire for the purpose of meeting their civil duties when they may think proper; and to return at their pleasure.

By order of Major-General Hampton.

JAS. BANKHEAD,
Asst. Adj't General.

A VIRGINIAN CHALLENGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The Editor, while examining the records of Lancaster county a few weeks since, found in the volume covering the period from 1652 to 1657 the following challenge to fight a duel, with the proceedings of the court with reference to it:

"Whereas Richard Denham sun-in-law to Captt. Thomas Hackett did deliver a chalenge sent from his s'd father-in-law to Mr. Daniel ffox duringe ye sitinge of ye court and beinge by the court questioned if he knew what it was y't he had brought, replied y't he knew it to be a chalenge sent from his father to Mr. ffox and therefore desired Mr. ffox to returne his answere to his father what he intended to doo in it. Whereupon Major Carter, reproveinge him and telling him y't he was very peremptorye and saying y't hee knew not how his father would acquit himself of an action of y't nature, w'h he s'd he would not be ye owner of for a wo'ld, the said Denham slightlyngly replied y't his father would answer it well enough and for a great deale less than a 100℥, whereupon ye court conceivinge ye said Denham to be a partye w'th his father-in-law in ye s'd crime by bringing and acknowledging it to be a chalenge for deliveringe it to a member of ye court duringe ye court's sitinge, and by his slytinge and lesseninge ye affense together w'th his peremtory answers to ye court, have adjudged ye s'd Denham to receave six stripes on his bare shoulder with a whip. The chalenge ordered to be recorded."

The challenge was as follows:

"Mr. Fox I wonder ye should so much degenerate from a gentleman as to cast such an aspersion on me in open court making nothinge

appeare but I know it to be out of malice and an evill disposition which remains in yo. hart, therefore I desire ye if ye have anything of a gentleman or of manhood in ye to meet me on Tewsdai morning at ye marked tree in ye valey which parts y'r land and mine about eight of ye clock when I shall expect yo'r cominge to give me satisfaction, my weapon is Rapier ye length I send ye by this bearer, not * * * at present but yo'rs at ye time appointed,

“THOMAS HACKETT.

“Y'r second bringe along w'th ye if y'r please, and I shall finde me of ye like.”

The court thus ordered as to Hackett :

“Whereas Captt. Thomas Hackett hath contrary to ye known laws of England and peace of this country, sent a peremptory challenge to Mr. David ffox to this court, w'h was delivered him by Richard Denham, sun-in-law to ye s'd Hackett during ye sittinge of ye Court, the Court therefore for p'vention of those evils and inconveniencies that might ensue on an acon of that nature have ordered y't ye Sheriff of this countye shall forthw'th seize and aprehend ye bodie of ye s'd Hackett and may raise such power as may be sufficient for effectinge thereof and after such seizure and aprehension, him to detain in safe custodie w'thout baile or mainprize (he ffox havinge desired ye same conceav-inge himself not safe if he should goe under baile) untill ye next Quarter Court when and where he is to answer ye s'd crime before the gov't and Counsell on ye 4th day of ye s'd court, whither ye sheriff is to see him safely conveyed.”

Orders & Deeds, Lancaster, 1652-1657, pp. 64, 65.

FREE SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The following will (1680), copied by the Editor from the Lancaster Records, will be read with interest as showing the spirit of the people of Virginia in that age towards schools. The condition upon which this free school was to be established probably never arose :

“In the name of God, amen, I Frances Pritchard the wife of Robert Pritchard of the County of Lancaster Boatwright being sick and weake in body but of sound minde and memory (praised be God) doe make and declare my last will and testam't, as followeth, (vizt) I recommede my soule into the hands of the Almighty who gave it mee, and my body I comit to the earth, trusting it will p'take of that glorious resurrection purchased by the merritts of my Saviour Jesus Christ; and for that estate in land which is properly at my dispose, I devize the same as here in after is expressed : whereas by a certain pattent there is granted unto mee a certaine tract of land scituate in the saide county of Lancast'r

the which I did convey by a certaine deed (under my hand and seale) unto William Travers and John Stone of the county of Rapp'c gentl. upon trust and considerate that they should stand seized of the saide land to the use and behoofe of such p'sons to whome I should Limit the same by my last Will and Testament. And thereupon I doe hereby Limit and devize the same as followeth, that is to say, Impris one hundred Acres of the said Land, bee the same more or less. that lyeth and adjoyneth unto and touching along the Lyne of Joseph Ball, I give and devize unto my sone-in-Law George Smith and Ann his wife and to the successors of them, and after their decease to the heires male of their bodies lawfully to bee begotten and for want of such yssue unto Robetta ffinch their daughter, and the heires of her body lawfully to bee begotten and for want of such yssue then to my grandchildren Franciscus ffrissell, Mary ffrissell, Margaret ffrissell and Elizabeth ffinch equally between them, and the heirs of their bodies and the survivors of them lawfully to be begotten, and in case of failure therein I devize the saide Land for and towards the maintenance of a ffree Schoole in the County of Lancaster aforesaid. Item one other p'cell of the saide Lande called or comonly knowne by the name of Monoddy Neck or Harvey's Neck and alsoe one other neck of the saide land adjoyneing thereunto. unto the said Franciscus ffrissell and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten and for want of such yssue unto and among my saide grande children, Mary and Margaret ffrissell, Robetta and Elizabeth Smith and the heires of their severall Bodies, to bee equally divided, and for want of such yssue the use of a free schoole as aforesaid. Item, the dwelling house now in the holding of the said George Smith and one hundred Acres Land part whereon the same standeth and next adjoyning thereunto and all other houses thereupon built, I give and devize unto the said Mary ffrissell and the heires of her body lawfully to bee begotten and for want of such yssue then to and among my saide Grand Children and the heires of their bodies equally to be divided and for want of such yssue the use of such ffree school as afores'd. Item, one hundred Acres of Land now in the occupacion of Oswald Whalley with the housing thereupon, I give and devize unto the saide Margaret ffrissell and the heires of her body lawfully to bee begotten and for want of such yssue then to and among my saide grandchildren and the heires of their bodies equally to bee divided; and for want of such yssue for the use of a free school as aforesaid. Item: One hundred Acres of land lying and adjoining to the Roade on which, if God p'mits, I intend to build and settle a plantation. I give and devize unto the said Elizabeth Smith and the heirs of her body lawfully to bee begotten, and for want of such yssue, to and among my saide grandchildren and the heires of their bodyes equally to bee divided, and for want of such yssue to the use of a free school as aforesaid. And in case there shall bee and remaine any part and p'cell of the saide land men-

cioned in the saide pattent which is not before hereby devized, I give and devize the same to and among all my saide grandchildren and the heires of their several bodies, to be equally divided, and for want of such yssue, to the use of a free schoole aforesaid.

Wills Lancaster Co., 1674-'89, pp. 67, 68, 69. October, 1679; probated 1680.

THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, 1639.

As will be seen by reference to *I Hening*, 224, there is no printed list of the members of the House of Burgesses, 1639. The following list is from a copy made by the late Conway Robinson from the original (now destroyed) in the office of the General Court. This original seems to have been partially obliterated and addition of names, which seemed probable, have been made in brackets. The persons named were members at other sessions about the same time.

At a Grand Assembly, summoned the sixth of January, 1639:

Present: Sir Francis Wyatt, Knight, Governor, &c.; Sir John Harvey, Knt.; Capt. Sam'l Mathews, Capt. Wm. Peirce, Mr. Rich'd Kemp, Secret'r; Mr. Roger Wingate, Treas'r; Mr. Argall Yeardley, Mr. George Menefie, Capt. Thos. Willoughby, Capt. Henry Brown, Mr. Ambrose Harmer, Mr. Rich'd Bennett, Members of the Council.

The names of the Burgesses for the several plantations returned by the Sheriffs being as followeth (viz.):

Henrico—Capt. Thos. Harris, Mr. Christopher Branch, Mr. Edward Tonshall.

Charles City—Capt. Francis Eppes, Capt. Thos. Pawlett, Mr. Edward Hill, Mr. Joseph Johnson.

James City———.

For Chicahominy Parish or the Upper Chippokes and Smith's Fork—

For the Lower Chippokes, Hogg Island, Lawn Creek—Mr. ——.

For Martin's Hundred to Kethe's Creek—Mr. Thos. [Kingston, or Fawcett].

For Farloes' Neck to Waroues' Ponds—Mr. Richard.

For Johnson's Neck, Archard's Hope, and the Neck of Land—Mr. David [Mansfield, or Mansell].

Warwick River—Capt. Thomas [Flint], Mr. Thomas [Harwood], Mr. Thomas [Ceely], Mr. Zachary Crip.

Charles River—Mr. William ——, Mr. Hugh Gwyn, Mr. Peregrine Bland.

Upper Norfolk—Mr. Randall Crew, Mr. John Gookin, Mr. Tristram Norsworthy.

Lower Norfolk—Capt. John Sibsey, Mr. John Hill.

Isle of Wight—Capt. John Upton, Mr. Anthony Jones, Mr. John Moone, Mr. James Tuke.

Elizabeth City—Mr. Thomas Oldis, Mr. Strafferton
Ackowmacke—Mr. Obedience Robins, Mr. John Neale.

HUGUENOTS IN STAFFORD, 1702.—There is recorded in Stafford county a paper entitled "French Men's Petition," from Eliene Rienbau, Jean Borchebiau, Jean Cosbelle, Lewis Direaubau (?), Charles Perant, Marie Remmonde, Here Rousan, Isaac Lafite, Abraham Michau, Piere Batie, Guiliaime Blanc, Andoric Labornie, and Joan Colvert, stating they have come into Stafford as strangers, reduced to extremity and poverty, and praying to be exempted from county levies for what time the Court shall think fit. Dated March, 1700.

AN EARLY GYPSEY.—Henrico county, Feb. 1st, 1695: "Joane Scot is discharged from ye p'sentm'ts of the Grand Jury, It being the opinion of this Court that ye Act ag'st ffornication does not touch her (she) being an Egyptian & noe Xtian woman."

This is the earliest known mention of Gypsies in Virginia records, and is also curious as furnishing an exception to their boasted chastity.

CLERKS OF MIDDLESEX—PREPARED BY MR. B. B. CHOWNING.

Feb. 2, 1673. John Lindsey resigned on account of ill-health.

Feb. 2, 1673. Joseph Chinn, continued to 1675.

1675. James Blackmore, Jr., continued 1 year.

1676. Christopher Robinson, continued to 1694—18 years.

1694. Edwin Thacker, continued to 1704—10 years.

1704. Will. Stanard, continued to 1732—28 years.

1732. Gray Skipwith, continued to 1740—8 years.

1740. Thomas Price, continued to 1762—22 years.

1762. Robert Elliott, continued to 1767—5 years.

1767. D. Ker, continued to 1772—5 years.

1772. William Churchhill, continued to 1799—27 years.

1799. O. Cosby, continued to 1806—7 years.

1806. Thos. Muse, continued to 1811—5 years.

1811. Geo. Healy, continued to 1837—26 years.

1837. Richard N. Segar, died 1838—1 year.

1838. G. T. R. Healey, continued to 1841—3 years.

1841. John Healey, continued to 1847—6 years.

1847. Robert N. Trice, continued to 1852—5 years.

1852. P. T. Woodward, continued to 1892—39 years, 6 mos., 2 days.

Jan. 3, 1892, to Jan. 28, 1892, no clerk.

Jan. 28, 1892, B. B. Chowning appointed by Court, and elected clerk by the people, May 26, 1893.

“TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN NORFOLK COUNTY FOR 1784.”

Free Males above 21 years.	Free Males above 16 years.	Slaves under 16.	Slaves above 16.	Horses, &c., &c.	Cattle.	Wheels of Carriages.	Ordinary Licenses.	Taken by Ro: Taylor, Gent.	Parishes.
86	10	146	158	129	417	28	..	Ro. Taylor.	
58	13	144	114	194	602	8	..	J Willoughby.	
144	23	290	272	323	1,019	36	..		Elizabeth River.
144	34	323	282	241	1,076	6	2	F. Nash.	
94	24	129	142	139	709	12	..	D. Sanford.	
268	70	348	329	622	2,820	18	..	M. Wilson.	
506	128	800	753	1,002	4,605	36	2		Saint Brides.
344	71	393	351	331	996	20	5	T. Brown.	
134	33	214	164	222	916	4	..	C. Connor.	
478	104	607	515	553	1,912	24	5		Portsmouth.

Free Males above 21.....	1,128
do do 16.....	255
Slaves under 16.....	1,697
do above 16.....	1,540
Horses.....	1,878
Cattle.....	7,536
Wheels of Carriages.....	96
Ordinary Licenses.....	7

Taken from a paper in the Norfolk County Clerk's Office.

EDWARD W. JAMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14th, 1894.

Editor of the Virginia Magazine of History, &c.

SIR: In the April number of the *Virginia Magazine*, Dr. A. G. Grinnan, referring to the roster of troops in the French and Indian Wars, published in the January number, states that Lieutenant-Colonel George Muse, as printed therein, is a mistake for Lieutenant-Colonel George Morse, and gives his reason for so stating.

I have again examined the rosters of these troops, now forming a part of the Washington papers on file in the State Department, and find the name Lieutenant-Colonel George *Muse* once, and (in prior rolls) Major George *Muse* twice, in Washington's own handwriting; and so plainly and unmistakably *Muse* as to preclude the possibility of mistaking it for *Morse*. Washington's well-known particularity would also preclude the possibility of his making such a mistake in writing the name of so prominent a man as the Major, and later, the Lieutenant-Colonel, of a regiment of which he was himself first the Lieutenant Colonel, and afterwards the Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Muse lived in Caroline county, and he and Washington had some land transactions in partnership, and a number of letters passed between them. In his letters Mr. Muse invariably signs his name *Muse*, and not *Morse*.

Muse is a good old Virginia and Maryland name. The military records of the Revolutionary War show the following:

Muse, Richard (Va.), 2d Lieutenant, 15th Va. Regiment, 2d December, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, 20th March, 1777; regiment designated 11th Virginia, 14th September, 1778; resigned 14th May, 1779.

Muse, Walker (Md.), ensign of Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, 14th January, 1776; 2d Lieutenant, May, 1776; taken prisoner at Long Island, 27th August, 1776; exchanged 8th December, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, 1st Maryland Regiment, 10th December, 1776; Captain, 10th June, 1777, and served as such to April, 1783.

Very Respectfully,

A. C. QUISENBERRY.

[We are also in receipt of a communication from Mr. Worthington C. Ford, the distinguished editor of Washington's writings, in confirmation of Mr. Quisenberry's statement. It is only proper to say that Dr. Grinnan wrote us a short time after the appearance of the April number admitting that he had been in error in thinking that *Muse* had been intended for *Morse*.—ED]

FRONTIER FORTS IN BATH COUNTY.

Withers, in his *Border Warfare*, makes a statement, which is copied by many writers on kindred topics, that when the settlements of the white man had reached the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, all of that part of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Mountains was deserted by the Indians. Be that as it may, the country which held such battlefields as that near Millborough Springs, and which had furnished such sites for villages as that near Mountain Grove, on Back creek; that at the McClintic place, on Jackson's river; and that at Covington, was not left to the white man without vigorous protest from the former owners. The visitor to the Flat Rock, just opposite the Warm Springs, still has his attention turned to the prominent peak some miles to the east, where, tradition says, a young Indian maiden watched the terrible battle between two hostile tribes of Indians, in which her lover was engaged; and the flood of 1877 brought to light on the banks of the Cowpasture river, below Millborough Springs, many evidences of that battle. The memory of living man takes us back to the time when the trees from which the Indians stripped bark for their huts, near Mountain Grove, still stood scarred. Relics of the Indian town are still turned up by the plough on the McClintic place; and Mr. Frank Lyman, the recent owner, has in his New York residence the many Indian relics excavated while digging the foundation for the Covington Iron Furnace. Vacated by the Indians, when the white man had reached the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, this country may have been; but visited by the savages it still was, and with a vengeance so swift and terrible that Governor Dinwiddie, in his home at old Williamsburg, wrote his vigorous letters in vain to the County Lieutenants, threatening to retake the lands in this section in the name of the Crown unless the settlers would stay at home and beat back the tide of Indian warfare.

As early as 1700 we find the House of Burgesses adopting provisions for planting a colony in this region to serve as a barrier against Indian incursions. Special directions are made for the erection of a fort on every two hundred acres of land, to be armed by "able, warlike Christian men, equipped each with a well-fixt musquette or fuzee, a good pistoll, sharp simeter, tomahauk, and five pounds of good clean pistoll powder and twenty pounds of sizable leaden bullets or swan or goose shott." This effort proved fruitless. It was probably as late as 1749 that the first settlement in this county was made. This was on the river, called by the Indians Wallawhatoola, but changed by the settlers to the less musical name of the Cowpasture. Of necessity several families came together, in order to afford mutual protection in case of attack. Whether they came with a Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other we do not know; but that Dickerson's Fort was soon thereafter built sev-

eral miles from Millborough Springs, while a log church was erected near by, we do know; and we also know that in this church (now, in its new site, called Windy Cove Presbyterian Church) the people worshipped with gun in hand, while a sentinel paced before the church door. About this time a small fort was built at Green Valley, ten miles above this point, and still another at what was called Fort Lewis, five miles above Green Valley, the remains of which are still visible.

Burke, in his work on the *Virginia Springs*, states that the land upon which the Warm Springs stands was patented to the Lewis Family in 1760. This date is certainly wrong. As early as 1740 we see, from recitals in deeds recorded at Warm Springs, that Andrew Lewis had laid claim to some lands along the Cowpasture river by virtue of grants from the members of the Board or Council. As we have said, settlements were made along the Cowpasture, only ten miles to the east of Warm Springs, as early as 1749. We have an authentic statement that people fled from the Warm Springs in 1755, after Braddock's defeat. It has even been asserted, but, as we think, without any authority, that there were guests at these Springs in 1755. Be that as it may, there were certainly people living there in 1755. We can well presume that the enterprising Lewis family did not wait until after that event to lay patents on what is the best land in this valley.

But to return to the settlements along the Cowpasture: These settlements were not left undisturbed. Soon after Braddock's defeat, in 1755, a party of Indians made a raid through this section and killed some persons at the Green Valley Fort. The bodies of the victims were buried a short distance west of where the present Green Valley house (now occupied by one of the descendants of Col. Chas. Lewis) stands, and the turnpike road leading from the Warm Springs to Harrisonburg passes immediately over their graves. The settlers fled to Eastern Augusta for better protection. Several years later they returned, thinking themselves secure. Again the Indians made a raid, and a family named Mayse were attacked at their home on the Cowpasture river. The mother and son and a white woman, whose name I have been unable to learn, were carried off. A party of pursuers, headed by that Col. Chas. Lewis who rendered such eminent service in the French and Indian wars, ending in his noble death at Point Pleasant, followed the party in their flight, and overtook them near Marlinton, in what is now Pocahontas county. The boy was recaptured, but the women were not, but were carried on to the banks of the Scioto river, to pass through experiences scarcely surpassed by those which befell Mrs. Mary Ingles. Through two hundred miles of unbroken forests, over rocks and streams, these women were forced to walk. After being kept by the Indians for some months, and having gained their confidence, they took advantage of permission to gather berries, and started to make their way home. Avoiding the many dangers,

and after a weary trip, in which they passed through Pennsylvania, these two women succeeded in reaching the Cowpasture river. Twenty years later, this same Mrs. Mayse, upon learning that this son was wounded in the battle of Point Pleasant, journeyed alone through the forests to that point and brought him home.

Such dangers as these could not deter such men as Lewis and Dickenson. Having built their forts, and left there their families they pushed westward, spying out the land and laying patent rights to portions of the best land in this section and along the Kanawha river. We have already stated that the Lewis family must have patented the lands on which the Warm Springs is located, prior to 1755, and the records of a suit in Bath county show what tracts of land this Dickenson, afterwards Colonel John Dickenson, laid claim to in Bath, Greenbrier, and Kanawha counties.

A recent article in the *Southern States Magazine* has called attention to the historical interest attaching to the Cowpasture river, "whose banks for miles and miles were the scenes of heroism, American heroism," whose annals would well bear comparison with those of the lower James. Interesting and important as are the personal items which hang about the name of the Cowpasture and Jackson rivers, the writer must leave them for another time, and present in this article only those personal incidents which have heretofore remained unpublished. For the time would fail me to tell of Chas. Lewis, and of John Dickenson, and of Charles Cameron, and of Jacob Warwick, and of Andrew Lockridge, of George Poage, and Joseph Gwinn, and many others, both officers and men, whose boyhood and manhood were but a constant struggle with an enemy who knew no truce, and whose tenderest mercies were blows from their tomahawks; they repelled attacks upon their homes, led in the hot and dangerous pursuits after such foes, to rescue mothers, wives and children; pushed through the gaps of the nearer mountains; forced back the line of savage warfare in the decisive battle at Point Pleasant; employed their furloughs from the Revolutionary service of fighting the British on the sea coast, in defending their homes against the dusky ally of the British in the mountains. Young maidens assisted in the defence of the forts; women were dragged from their homes to see their infants torn in pieces or dashed to death by a foe who knew no sex; forced to march hundreds of miles to a captivity which lasted for years; their daughters married to Indian chiefs; their children separated from them forever; their husbands murdered; and if perchance at last they did escape, waited for the return of loved ones till death should end their waiting. Are not all these things recorded?

The exact date when a fort was built on Jackson's river, five miles west of the Warm Springs, cannot be ascertained, but it was visited by General (then Colonel) George Washington in the year 1755, who came

from Fort Cumberland, through the mountains on a tour of inspection. This fort was called at different times Dinwiddie's Fort, Warwick's Fort, Hog's Fort, and Byrd's Fort, and it played a very considerable part in the French and Indian wars. The editor of the *Dinwiddie Letters*, published by the Virginia Historical Society, in a note, says that Fort Edward was situated on the Warm Springs mountain. This is clearly a mistake. This fort is located by several writers as being on Capon river, between Winchester and Romney. That these writers are correct will be seen by examining the correspondence of Governor Dinwiddie and Col. George Washington in the month of April, 1756. But to return to Fort Dinwiddie.

This fort was built in the early part of the administration of Governor Dinwiddie. It was located, and remnants of the old site may still be seen, on the Erwin place on Jackson's river, about one mile above where the Warm Springs and Huntersville turnpike crosses Jackson's river, and opposite the gap through which said turnpike road passes over Back Creek mountain. The records show that it was garrisoned during the open months of the year from 1755 to 1789. Capt. Peter Hog, the great friend of Governor Dinwiddie, was in command here in 1756. Afterwards Capt. Audley Paul commanded. Later Captains John Lewis, Robert McCreary, Thos. Hicklin, Andrew Lockridge, George Poage and others. It was nearly twenty miles west of Fort Dickenson, and only six miles from the eastern foot of the Alleghany mountains. The structure of all these forts seem to have been nearly the same—a stockade made of logs placed closely together endwise in the ground. Within the enclosure thus made, there was a blockhouse. In Fort Dinwiddie there was an underground passageway, covered with logs, from the blockhouse to a spring within the stockade, sufficiently high to allow a man to walk within and carry water without being fired upon by the Indians. This underground passageway was only recently filled up.

Fort Dinwiddie was one of the chain of forts which Governor Dinwiddie sought to have built as a protection to Virginia's frontiers, but which afterwards proved so annoying in his efforts to wage war upon the Indians. Secured by such forts, the settlers preferred staying at home and protecting their families to waging an aggressive warfare. Governor Dinwiddie's heaviest criticisms fell on the shoulders of West Augusta's men for this and other reasons fully set out in his letters to Peter Hog. These forts were garrisoned only during the open months of the year. The account which the writer has recently found spread on the records of Pocahontas county court, of like character to those published in the April number of the *Virginia Magazine of History*, show the manner of services rendered by the soldiers placed in these forts. Two men, provisioned for three or four days, were sent out in each direction along the mountain. They were under strict orders not

to build a fire in any event, and to return to the fort within the three or four days, unless they had reports to make earlier. They had to watch the gaps or low places in the mountain chains, and in some cases had to cover a distance of thirty miles. As soon as these parties returned other parties were sent in their places.

In their battles with Indians they seldom fought from the forts, but leaving in these the women and weaker men, they fought their enemy in ways which they had learned from them and had proved by experience; from behind logs and trees, lying in ambush when necessary. It is said that, by lying in ambush, Jacob Warwick's company captured fifteen of the party of Indians returning from one of the Kerr Creek massacres. To such men, inured from childhood to dangers, and taught by experience and the instinct of self-preservation the best modes of warfare, Governor Dinwiddie's letters of instructions as to the best method of fighting their foes, written in his home at Williamsburg, must have sounded most stupid. He who will take notice of the successful warfare, of the personal daring and the personal interest of such men, will be more disposed to bear patiently with their shortcomings, and their independence of the "rules of war" than was that nominal leader of the Virginia forces.

Frequent raids were made by the Indians through the section guarded by Fort Dinwiddie. During one of these raids, in 1757, the families who usually sought protection there, were warned of the approaching danger. The Byrds delayed their flight, and the older members of that family were killed within sight of the fort—John Byrd, aged eight years, and his sister were captured. Eight years later John Byrd was recaptured. His sister was married to an Indian Chief and was never seen again. When John Byrd was recaptured he wore a gold chain suspended from his nose and both ears. He twice tried to return to the Indians, who had promised to make him a chief, but was prevented. He died in 1836. This John Byrd was the grandfather of Hon. John T. Byrd, recently a member of the Legislature from this district. At some later date, but prior to 1777, a small fort, called Vance's Fort, was used at Back creek, at the point called Mountain Grove. This fort was six miles west of Fort Dinwiddie, and just at the foot of the slopes of the Alleghany Mountains. It was garrisoned for a few months during that year, but as to whether ever so used again, the records are silent.

These are all the frontier forts within what is now the limits of Bath county. As originally laid off (in 1790) it included a large part of what is now Alleghany, Pocahontas, and Highland counties. In the first of these, at Covington, there was Fort Young, which was built by Peter Hog in 1756, who was ordered by Col. George Washington to leave Lt. Bullet in command of Fort Dinwiddie and build a line of forts to the southward from that point, twenty or thirty miles apart, according to specification furnished by Col. Washington. Fort Young was to be

another of the line of forts so devoutly sought after by Governor Dinwiddie. In Pocahontas county, there was one fort at Clover Lick, another at Greenbank, and still another in the Levels. These were all situated in Bath county in 1790. In Highland county, within the original limits of Bath, there was Wilson's Stockade. In addition to these, there were such fortified houses as Carpenter's, near Covington, and Moses Mann's Stockade, on Jackson's river.

J. T. McALLISTER.

Warm Springs, Virginia, April 23d, 1894.

QUERIES.

MANGUM.—The following are extracts from the register of Albemarle Parish, Sussex county, Va., now in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society:

Arthur, son of Wm. Mangum and Mary, his wife, born May 2d, 1743.

Lucy, daughter of James Mangum and Mary, his wife, born July 26th, 1741.

William, son of James Mangum and Mary, his wife, born January 4th, 1746-7.

Henry, son of Wm. Mangum and Mary, his wife, born January 24th, 1773.

Rebeckah, daughter of John Mangum and Lydia, his wife, born —.

William, son of Wm. Mangum and Mary, his wife, born May 16, 1736.

James, son of James Mangum and Mary, his wife, born January 22d, 1743-4.

James, son of Wm. Mangum, born January 2d, 1734.